

FILLIBUSTERING.

Scarcely a week has passed, since the defeat of the Lopez expedition at Cardenas, that we have not heard rumors of the fitting out of another party, having for its object the capture of Cuba. Newspapers and letter writers would speak as if they were cognizant of all of the details, giving the names of the officers engaged, place of meeting, number of men and the time they were to leave the United States. While the mass of the people, ever ready to believe what they so much desired, looked anxiously for the development of the scheme, there were those who were of the opinion that the rumors were fabrications conceived and published by alarmists for the advancement of some particular scheme of their own.

Lately, however, so much has been said about preparations being made in New Orleans for a filibustering expedition, that the civil authorities deemed it advisable to institute an investigation, for the purpose of testing the truth of the reports. The grand jury were convened and after some days close examination, were unable to discover any evidence whatever that an organization, contrary to the Neutrality laws of 1818, was in existence. Two or three prominent persons were suspected of being engaged, in forming such an organization, and held in bonds of \$3,000 apiece by Judge Campbell of New Orleans. The parties refused to execute the bonds, and were committed. This is the result of the investigation lately had.

We have believed since the failure of the first expedition, that at some time an armed party would leave the United States for the purpose of capturing Cuba. Under the existing Neutrality laws, the attempt would be clearly illegal, and the offenders subject to punishment. Yes, just as long as these laws continue in force we are to quietly submit to the unwarranted aggressions of Spain, bear in silence the continued insults she offers our government, and tamely brook the insolence of her officials. We must not do anything to avenge the wrongs that have been placed upon us; we are not allowed to help the thousands of brave Cubans, now crushed by the tyranny of their masters, to free themselves, because in doing so we will violate the provisions of the neutrality act.

This is all right; the constitutional laws of the land must be respected, else there is an end to all order and security. No one would be further from counselling an infraction of the law, than ourselves, and we do not like to see laws the enactment of which policy demanded, lightly thrown aside, yet we will ever be among the first to advocate the repeal or suspension of those laws when our interests require it. We believe now, and have believed ever since Spain commenced her aggressions upon our national honor that the Neutrality laws, should be repealed or at least suspended.

By doing this the gallant heroes who are so anxious for the chance would have an opportunity of wiping out the insults that have been offered to us, and teaching Spain to be in the future, more respectful, and more scrupulous in the observance of the requisitions of international comity.

This age is decidedly progressive in its tendencies, and the principles, which constitute the creed of the Young American class are daily becoming more widely received, by the people. Cuba we think is eventually to fall into the possession of our government; that we believe is the "manifest destiny" of the "Queen of the Antilles," and we see no good reason why the event should not be hastened. Spain has by her line of conduct aggravated the stipulations of good faith entered into by her with this government, and we are released from our obligations. She has abused the confidence we reposed in her, by stopping our ships, imprisoning our citizens, and injuring our commerce, and she should receive the punishment, so justly due her on account of her acts, then the Neutrality laws, and before another year rolls around the stars and stripes will be flaunting from the highest summit of Moro Castle, the rich and fertile island of Cuba teeming with tropical productions will be enrolled on the long list of American possessions, and we will have secured a key a passport to the Eastern Continent and a channel through which our trade with that portion of the world can be conducted safely and quickly.

[From the Boston Evening Transcript, July 5.]
A GROSS OUTRAGE.—Blowing up of a Church.—The new stone Catholic church, in the process of erection in Dorchester, near Milton, was blown up yesterday morning at three o'clock, by placing a keg of gunpowder on the floor of the building. The roof was entirely blown off, and the east and west walls demolished, making a complete wreck of the building. The explosion was heard a great distance, and was supposed to be a patriotic demonstration in honor of the fourth of July. There are various rumors as to the authors of the outrage, some attributing it to the opponents of the Irish, others to some of the Catholics who have been opposed to the location of the church, and others charge.

As might be supposed, there is considerable excitement among that class in the vicinity, and it was thought some demonstration in the way of retaliation, would be made on the Rev. Mr. Pike's church, Unitarian, in the immediate vicinity, as that was kept there last night. We hope the town authorities of Dorchester will take immediate steps to bring to punishment the authors of this gross outrage.

It is an indisputable fact that the Whig party or the remnants of it, despairing of ever rallying as a party under the ancient name of Whiggery, have instituted the politico-religious secret society known as the "Know-Nothings." The same spirit that fired Gen. Scott with indignation when he sat down in the memorable parlor at the Astor House,—the same spirit of proscription of foreigners which has ever characterized the Whig party, this same Native American spirit is the ground work of this new fangled society. The institution is radically wrong, and pernicious in its tendencies; and we feel assured that the Democrats as a party will repudiate it.

The mercury in the thermometers in and about Springfield standing in the shade, ranged during the heat of the 4th at from 100 to 105 degrees.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 6.

The Louisville Democrat discourses thus of "Summer"—Yes, summer—glorious summer is here—with its bright golden sun light, clear blue sky, and its wreaths of flowers. The Shanties of the gulls are heard in defiant tones from the top of the gate post. The grasshoppers chirrup merrily in every field, and the toad warbles his plaintive song from the depths of the woodland shade. The merry bull-frog chants his evening song, glorious in the sublimity of its depths and power from the margin of every pool; while the more fine and delicate notes of the knee-deep and water toad, in pleasant accord, swell the chorus of sweet sounds until the very air seems laden with the melody of their song.

The Editor must be a queer sort of man to talk in this sort of way about such a summer as we have had thus far.—Glorious summer! indeed! and "golden sunlight" and "wreaths of flowers!"—pshaw! If the thermometer at 93 in the shade is glorious, he is welcome to all the glory he can gather from it. The golden sunlight is an abominable humbug, and its wreath of flowers in the fiery blaze of its "gold" has withered like a rose leaf in the depths of Pandemonium.—The grasshoppers have gone into the barn to seek shade instead of "chirruping" in the yard, and all the game fowls who were silly enough to mount a "gate-post" to give "circulation" to their "clarion notes," have been struck down with a coup d'edelle, and their "faisie" out short in the middle of their glee by the potent power of old St. Louis. The grasshopper's chirrup has been silenced by an unusual dryness in their vocal organs, and the "toad warbles" is hushed by the eternal buzz of a thousand swarms of flies.

The Florida Democratic Convention passed resolutions endorsing the course of President Pierce, and approving the leading measures of his Administration—more especially that measure of self-government, of constitutional rights and constitutional equality, the Nebraska-Kansas Bill.

Such commendatory expressions, in regard to the course of our President, come to us daily from every quarter, and when the time for action arrives, it will be seen that the hold, fearless and statesmanlike line of conduct marked out and pursued by the present chief executive, approved by every patriot in the Union.

A disgraceful and bloody fight took place on Eighth near Sycamore street in Cincinnati, Friday evening. Several persons were badly beaten, but none of the participants in the affair have been arrested.

Cause—bad whisky, and living in Cincinnati.—*Los Times.*

A cause, which would justify anything in the way of crime.

[From the Springfield (Mass) Republican, July 4.]
SIR:—We are a pair of them took their flight from this city a few days since, leaving their better halves to indulge in sorrowful reflections upon the fickleness and frailty of woman. After a fruitless pursuit to New York, the devoted lords returned to test the experience of husbands without wives. One of them resolved to take things philosophically and his house-hold goods to the first bidder, and put himself in a position to await coming events, the other, quite finished by thought better of it, and concluded to follow the example of his more stoical companion in tribulation.

'Woman thy name is frailty' was the ejaculation of one of England's greatest bards. He was right—in a few instances. The poor fellows above, might probably have regretted the loss of their housekeepers for a few moments, but a moment's reflection would have taught them that by the flight of their faithful (?) consorts they were made more comfortable.

DESPERATE DUEL.—We learn from the Charleston Standard that a most desperate duel is reported to have taken place about thirty miles from Newnanville, East Florida, last Monday week, between two young lawyers, Messrs. Claudius C. Stewart and Joseph B. Coker. The quarrel, it is said, originated from the fact that Mr. S. had invited Mr. C. to be one of his groomsmen on the occasion of his approaching nuptials, at the same time enjoining strict secrecy. Mr. C. disclosed the matter to a young lady, and hence the challenge. Both were armed with double-barrelled shot-guns, and taking their stand at seventy-five yards, were to advance ten paces at each fire till one or the other fell. Mr. Stewart's gun was loaded with thirty buck-shot and Mr. Coker's gun chambered three balls with twelve bullets. At the first fire Mr. S. received three balls, two of them in his left arm, rendering the amputation of that limb necessary, and the third in his right breast. Two buck-shot passed through the breast of the loose garment worn by Mr. C. It was feared that Mr. Stewart would die, owing to the fact that the surgeon present had no instruments with which to extract the bullets, and had to send twenty miles to procure them.

NEBRASKA CASE.—Judge Douglas appeared in the house a few days ago with a walking cane of hickory, which grew in Kansas, and which was transmitted to him by a friend residing at Fort Tottenworth. The stick is formidable in size, and has several large knots. The head of it is ornamented with buckhorn, and upon a plate of gold is inscribed "Kansas and Nebraska."

If our readers discover anything unusually rich in our selections of to-day, they will attribute the richness to the fact that we used a pair of Capt. Dixon's (late imported scissom). They glistered as brightly in the sunlight, and cut as keen as did the Democratic entanglement of the times.

The great Schuyler swindle in New York, is still agitating the public mind. New developments tending to show that it is one of the most astounding frauds ever perpetrated, are being daily made, and we have no idea that the whole of the monstrosity has been discovered. It now appears that the New York and New Haven Railroad company, who were injured so heavily by the over issue of stock, are not the only sufferers; the Harlem Railroad company have suffered extensively, by having their assets stolen, from them by the arch swindler Robert Schuyler, who appropriated them to his own use.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend in Cincinnati for an extra, containing an account of the anniversary celebration in that city. They had a grand time of it most certainly, if all that was in contained in the extra be true. It was the largest procession that had been held in the city for years, being three miles in length. One of the banners borne had painted upon it a locomotive upon the point of starting off, and some twenty or thirty men standing on the tender waving their hats. Below with the inscription 'A thousand dollars for a railroad spree but nothing to celebrate the glorious Fourth with.' This had reference to the action of the common council of Cincinnati, who refused to donate the usual amount to celebrate the anniversary of our National birth-day but voted to defray our own expenses to a railroad demonstration. Great body that council.

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Court of Appeals.

Reported for the Tri-Weekly Freeman, by James Moore, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

JONES' EXR. & DEVISEES, v. JONES' WIDOW & HEIR, DECREE, MFCRER.
This is to reverse a decree adverse to the will of Cyrus Jones dec'd. Judge Simpson delivered the opinion.—The principal question relates to the competency of the surety of the executor in the execution bond. One of the executors was a legatee of part of the testator's personal estate. He was not one of the heirs and consequently was not entitled to any part of the estate in the event that the will was vacated. Under these circumstances the court below regarded him as being interested in sustaining the will, supposing that the extent of his liability depended on its validity. If the will would be sustained he would not be responsible as surety for that part of the personal estate which was bequeathed to the executor, but if it should not be retained his liability would be increased, as in that event, the executor would be compelled to pay the amount of this legacy, as well as the balance of the personal estate to the distributees.

Is the surety of an executor responsible for all the estate that comes into the executor's hands, in the event the will is vacated, without any reference to the acts done by the executor under the probate and letters testamentary granted by the county court, and prior to the time that any contest arises about the validity of the will.

Such acts by the executor were in the case of Wood's Adm'r. v. Nelson's Adm'r. &c., (9 R. Monroe 600) held to be legal and binding. If an executor before any contest arises about the validity of a will proceed in good faith to pay legacies and to execute the provisions of the will, in sentence of nullity subsequently pronounced, would not have the effect to render the surety responsible for the estate, thus legally disposed of by the executor.

Some difficulty arises in determining the liability of the executor in this case, he being a legatee—whether he should be regarded as holding the property as executor or as legatee, must depend on the circumstances of each case, and the decision of this question must determine that of the sureties liability.

Where it shall be made to appear that it was the duty of the executor to retain the estate bequeathed to him, in his own hands as executor, it ought to be presumed that he has performed his duty, and so holds it.

If the will be contested immediately after probate thereof has been granted by the county court, or if the executor be informed that such a contest will arise, then it would be his duty to keep the estates in his hands as executor, he should be considered as so holding as executor, so much of it as is bequeathed to himself.

In this case probate of the will was made in August 1850 and this suit in chancery brought to annul the will in July 1851. The property bequeathed to the executor was not made subject to the payment of debts, but the testator directed his debts to be paid out of the other estate.—There does not appear to be any reason why the executor should keep the property as executor, under such circumstances the reasonable presumption is that he held the property bequeathed as legatee and not as executor. The consequence is that his surety would not be liable, even if the will was annulled. He has therefore no interest on this account such as will disqualify him from testifying, and the circuit court erred in excluding his testimony.

The instructions given to the jury in this case by the inferior court are substantially right, except the last one given at the instance of complainant. That instruction is somewhat exceptional, in directing the jury that they ought to find against the will unless they believe from the evidence that the writing exhibited as the will of Cyrus Jones was drawn up by his request and desire, and was executed by him as his free and voluntary act and that he was in a proper state of mind to make a disposition of his property according to a fixed purpose of his own.

Three requisites prescribed by this instruction, one is that the will must have been drawn up by the testator's request and desire—this is not absolutely indispensable to its validity. The fact that it was otherwise drawn up, that is, at the instance and request of a party interested, would be a strong circumstance against the will; yet, a testator might adopt such a paper as his will, and if he did it understandingly, and without undue influence, and was at the time competent to make a will, the mere fact that it had not been drawn up by his request and desire, would render the will invalid. That it was drawn up by another is a circumstance to be considered, but the validity of the will should be made to depend on that fact.

The decree is reversed—new trial ordered.

WORTH.—Perhaps a more just and beautiful compliment was ever made to woman than the following by Judge Story.

To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, he it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with them too light or too dear. Nothing with them is impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence, and religion require.—The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded—but the voice of affection never.—The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the pangs of the dead, the altars of religion never missed the presence of the sympathies of Woman! Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, on such occasions she loses all sense of danger and assumes a preternatural courage, which knows not of self-interest, and which neither the display of undoubted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmurs nor regret; and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even over death itself.

THE GRAVE OF AARON BURR.—A correspondent from Princetown describes the grave of Aaron Burr:

Near the remains of Aaron Burr, the second President of the college, are those of his son, Aaron Burr, the Vice President of the United States. For fifteen long years no monumental stone marked his resting place—there was nothing to tell the stranger who he was, or where they had lain him! But some two or three years ago a plain marble slab was erected by an unknown hand over his grave. The slab merely contains his name and age, leaving the passer-by to fill up the history. It is a consolation to his admirers, however, to know that calumny has done her worst, and her poisoned arrows have all been discharged. However black his private character may be, the time will come when some impartial historian, writing our country's history, will accord to Aaron Burr some little meed of praise for public acts. There are bright spots in almost every cloud, and the members of the Closophic Society of the college at least have occasion, as they are called together, to admire the matchless skill with which the foundations of that society were laid by his master hand.

INTERESTING FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Brownsville Flag, of the 24th ult., contains the following items of news:

The black clouds of discontent still continue to gather around the political horizon of our neighbors of Matamoros. Within the past week many of the leading men of that place have left and taken refuge beneath the sturdy emblems of a paralytic than in a present vouchsafed to the citizens of the now mis-called sister republic.

Foremost among these stands the celebrated ranchero chieftain, Don Macedonia Capistran, a gentleman reported to wield more influence than any other man in the State of Tamaulipas. A few days since notice was given Sr. Capistran that he was marked out as one of the victims necessary to the maintenance of peace and order; in other words, to stamp the impress of terror upon the balance of his adherents.

Quick upon the heels of this timely escape followed a decree confiscating the property, real and personal, of all Mexican citizens who did not report themselves within the period of fifteen days.

Desertions are daily occurring, active preparation being made to meet an anticipated attack, and evidently alarm is everywhere manifest.

That a desperate struggle is inevitably in every where apparent, but that it will blaze forth upon Mexican soil, and not, as has been wrongly surmised, by men organized among foreigners, this assertion is wholly untrue, and ungrounded in truth. We do not believe there is a single American in the movement, nor do we believe that it is directed there should be.

Iniquitous Decree.—Within the last few weeks the Mexican Government has issued some most iniquitous decrees, all tending to the utter ruin of the commerce on this frontier. The most outrageous of all these decrees is one providing in case of the property of every Mexican citizen shall be seized by the Government for a period of fifteen days shall be confiscated.

'Cut Loose Again, Mister.—A friend of ours, who is a most accomplished salesman, and who is kept very busy in one of the town dry goods houses, was complimented not long since, in manner and form as follows, to wit:

He had a countryman in the store, and was showing him a very handsome piece of ladies dress goods, not with any hope of selling it; still, there was some slight chance, and besides, it is necessary—so our friend avers—to keep constantly in practice.—So he dashed ahead in fine style, praised the richness of the pattern, extolled the texture of the fabric, held it up to a favorable light, vouched for its ultra fashionableness, and, in short, let loose a torrent of eloquence in which it was difficult to distinguish which was most flattered, the taste of the admiring rustic, or the bumpkin's eye flashed gratified pride at the complimentary allusion to himself, and unconcealed astonishment at the development of beauty in the goods, and fluency in the salesman. Catching our friend by the arm, he exclaimed:

'Stop right here, one minute!' and dashed out of the store with two or three rapid bounds.

Grosdenap stood still, a little bothered, holding the bolt of goods across both hands, just as though he had frozen in the attitude in which he had so thoroughly impressed the rural gentleman. Meanwhile, this last mentioned individual whisked two bouncing girls out of a carryall which stood in front of the store, and half pushing, half pulling them, brought them up in front of him of the fluent tongue.

'Gals! stand there—right there, Sally!—and now, Mister, cut loose again! I just want the gals to hear you!

It is almost needless to say, in view of the peculiarity of the circumstances, that our friend was utterly overawed by his emotions, and for once in his life failed in his utterance—to the great disappointment of both father and daughter.

In Cincinnati, over twenty cases of coup desol occurred on the Fourth.

FAMILY POISONED. Yesterday morning, a whole after-breakfast, four members of the family of Mr. J. M. Barbers, who lives a few doors above the Herald office, were taken suddenly sick. They were his wife, two sons, 5 and 7 years old and his sister. They were poisoned by something that had been put in the coffee they drank for breakfast on that morning. Mr. B. escaped from the fact that he never used coffee. A negro girl, a servant in the family, has confessed that she put some kind of a poisonous root or herb into the coffee pot to clear the coffee, and that it was given to her by a black man. We believe all the persons poisoned are recovering.—The girl will be tried to-day or to-morrow.—We understand she implicates several other slaves, and the officers have gone to arrest them.—[Bardston Herald.]

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

17 We are authorized to announce WILLIAM L. HARLAN as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney.

17 We are authorized to announce JOHN W. PACEY, as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the election in August.

17 We are authorized to announce LEWIS MANGAS as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district.

17 We are authorized to announce R. H. KING as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the election in August next.

17 We are authorized to announce ROBERT A. BRAWNER, as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Frankfort county.

17 We are authorized to announce COL. JAMES MORROW as a candidate for Police Judge of the city of Frankfort, at the next August election.

17 We are authorized to announce R. C. STICKLE as a candidate for the Sheriffship of this county.

17 We are authorized to announce A. CROCKETT as a candidate for Sheriff at the next August election.

17 We are authorized to announce BEN. F. FORT as a candidate for Assessor of Frankfort county at the August election next.

17 We are authorized to announce JNO. J. SUTHER as a candidate for Assessor of Frankfort county at the next August election.

17 We are authorized to announce Wm. F. GRAMM as a candidate for the office of Surveyor of Frankfort county at the next August election.

17 We are authorized to announce Samuel PHILIPS, as a candidate for the office of Jailor, in Frankfort county at the election in August next.

17 We are authorized to announce HARRY B. LEXER, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, in Frankfort county at the ensuing August election.

17 We are authorized to announce Gen. E. H. TOLLE as a candidate for Jailor of Frankfort county, at the next August election.

17 We are authorized to announce PETER JETT as a candidate for Assessor in the county of Frankfort, at the next August election.

17 We are authorized to announce H. INNIS MORRIS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Frankfort county at the election in August next.

17 We are authorized to announce R. T. COLEMAN as a candidate for Jailor of Frankfort county, at the election in August next.

17 We are authorized to announce LEWIS B. FEWICK will be supported by many friends for the office of County Jailor for Frankfort county, and we are authorized to announce him as a candidate for the office.

MANY VOTERS.

17 We are authorized to announce JAMES W. BALLARD as a candidate for Sheriff of Owen county at the next August election.

Court of Appeals.

17 We are authorized to announce HENRY J. STILES as a candidate for the office of Appellate Judge, in the 4th Appellate District, at the next election.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BARGAINS!

GOODS AT COST!
In consequence of the late fire I am determined to sell my stock of Dry Goods at PRIME COST! and my friends and customers especially are invited to call and examine to convince themselves.

Particular attention is called to my stock of Silks, Lawns, Banges, Gingham, Mantillas, Under Shirts, Collars, &c.
Under Odd Fellows Hall, Broadway, Frankfort, Ky.

May 25, 1854. I. P. BLACKWELL. [Com'ly. copy.]

LIVER DISEASE.—CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, as a remedy for liver disease, and the number of formidable evils connected with a disordered state of that organ, is unrivaled.

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources of personal living in the city of Richmond, Va., might be given of cures effected by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We have only room to refer to the extraordinary cure of Samuel M. Drinker, Esq., of the firm of Drinker & Morris, Bookbinders, Richmond, Va., who was cured by two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after three years suffering from liver disease. He says his action on the blood is wonderful, better than all the medicine he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommends it to all.
See Advertisement.

Holloway's Pills are the best medicine now on sale in the United States, the ingredients of which they are composed are so unobjectionable, that they cannot harm the most delicate constitution. To valentudinarians they cannot fail to be of the utmost service, being composed entirely of medical herbs, the production of a person who has made it his study to alleviate the ills to which the human family are subject; they must, therefore, be hailed with delight, as supplying a want long felt in the country.

THERE ARE FEW things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated HOLLAND GERMAN BITTERS, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take these Bitters, and been rescued from death by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 130 Arch street, Philadelphia.—2 w.

THE PUBLIC.
Since the late fire I purchased from J. N. CANNON his entire interest in the firm of CANNON & GAINES, and have disposed of the whole stock in trade to Dr. J. M. MILLS. My thanks are hereby tendered for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, and I take pleasure in requesting all the friends and patrons of the same to extend their custom to Dr. J. MILLS.

W. A. GAINES

DR. MILLS
Takes pleasure in informing the public that he is located in the room on St. Clair street, formerly occupied by Dr. Mansell, adjoining the store of Messrs. Baker & Runyan. He returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him, and hopes that the same may be continued.
His stock will shortly be increased and every facility afforded for conducting the business.
The community may rely with as much safety as ever upon the genuineness of all his articles.
N. B.—Prescriptions will receive particular attention.
[June 5, 1854]

THEN FLY FROM MINERAL NOSTRUMS TO SEEK LONG LIFE AND VIGOR IN THE GREAT REMEDY. Therefore, however broken in health and spirits, however listless to himself and others, let no one despair of recovery; let the patient only understand that his hope of physical restoration lies in "Guyssott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and persevere in his LIFE'S SAKES, to try it, and we have no hesitation in predicting his speedy restoration to health.
See advertisement.

DR. GUYSSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of disease, or as a Spring purifier of blood and as a general tonic for the system, is unrivaled.
The curative powers of this Extract are truly wonderful, and all invalids should make immediate trial of the "Yellow Dock and SARSAPARILLA." It cannot injure the most delicate patient.

EVANS & CO.
Having inherited in the house formerly occupied by G. W. Watson, on Main street, will be pleased to wait on all who may give them a call. In some cases we can afford great inducements. Call and examine for yourselves.
May 9, 1854. EVANS & CO.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KY.

MRS. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.
The 25th Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in August, (August 6, 1854).

EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$30.00
Text on English studies, \$10, 12, 16, and 20.00
Music on Guitar or Piano, 1.00
Use of French for practice, 5.00
French, Latin, Drawing and Painting, each, 10.00
Stationery, 25
Plain and ornamental needle work without charge.
No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.
For further information, address the Principal July 11, 1854—2m

Who Wants to Make A Fortune.

Two Billiard Tables FOR SALE.

WE have two very fine Billiard Tables which have been using for a short time, they are now in complete order, having had new cloth put on them. We will sell them at a low price.
July 8, 1854. V. S. WEST & CO.

IRISH PALE ALE on draught at V. S. WEST & CO.

JULY 8

PATRICK HARKINS

MERCHANT TAILOR,

St. Clair Street, below the Mansion House,

HAS received his large and elegant stock of Spring & Summer Goods which are of the best make and material, and of every color and style. Broileys and Summer best Dress Coat and Suits &c. Cloth Buckskin and Fancy Cassimere, in great variety of colors and styles. A large and elegant stock of Vestings, in all the better qualities and styles of Goods. Ladies Dressing, in great variety of styles—new and beautiful goods. He will make up his goods in the newest and most elegant style—a style not to be surpassed, and will sell his goods on as good terms as possible, which keeps the quality of goods (which is the very best) possible can.
An elegant assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods always on hand, which will suit you. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received, he hopes by strict integrity, his best selection, the superior quality of his goods and the elegant and fashionable style of his work to have this patronage increased in the future. All persons indebted to the late firm, will please call and settle their accounts for the six months credit term.
July 8, 1854—1f. P. HARKINS.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Brown & Sayre having been this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the firm will make payment to Orlando Brown, and all those having claims against the firm will present them to him for payment.
ORLANDO BROWN, SAM. C. SAYRE.

The business heretofore conducted by Brown & Sayre will be continued by Orlando Brown alone, and he requests a continuance of the patronage of the late firm.

ORLANDO BROWN.

Frankfort, July 6, 1854.

W. F. CURE. R. H. SHELTON.

CURD HOUSE,

Opposite Lexington and Frankfort Rail Road Depot.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

CONNECTED with this House are large and commodious Livery and Sale Stables.

Covers, Harness and Carriages to hire. July 3m

